

REMARKS

I. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-51 stand rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,178,511 issued to Cohen (hereinafter “Cohen”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,535,879 issued to Behera (hereinafter “Behera”).

Claims 1, 22, and 43 have been amended to recite mapping the first global user identification to the local user schema, and mapping the second global user identification to the local user schema, *wherein the steps of mapping are performed without using a user name* (Emphasis Added). Cohen does not disclose or suggest the above limitations. Rather, Cohen discloses a single sign-on mechanism that uses a data model where information used to sign on to applications is kept in a data base PKM 24 (column 5, lines 16-29). Notably, the PKM 24 contains user identification (column 5, lines 30-31 and 37). As such, Cohen does not disclose or suggest performing mapping without using a user name. Behera also does not disclose or suggest the above limitations, and therefore, fails to make up the deficiency present in Cohen. Since neither Cohen nor Behera discloses or suggests the above limitations, they cannot be combined to form the resulting subject matter of claims 1, 22, and 43. For at least the foregoing reason, claims 1, 22, and 43, and their respective dependent claims, are believed allowable over Cohen, Behera, and their combination.

Claims 1, 22, and 43 also recite mapping the first global user identification to the local user schema, and mapping the second global user identification to the local user schema. As such, these claims require mapping the first global user identification and the second global user identification to the *same* local user schema. According to the Office Action, Figures 7 and 8, and col. 7, lines 11-17 of Cohen allegedly disclose mapping the first global user identification

and the second global user identification to the same local user schema. However, the cited passage actually discloses:

At step 52, the logon coordinator 26 substitutes given data received from the PKM into substitution variables in the invocation strings returned from the CIM. In particular, the logon coordinator performs a matching operation; for each PKM target entry, the coordinator determines whether there is a corresponding CIM entry. If so, step 52 binds the two entries together. This is illustrated in FIG. 8.

As such, the cited passage of Cohen does not disclose or suggest mapping the first global user identification and the second global user identification, much less, to the same local user schema. Also, as described in Cohen , the configuration information manager (CIM) includes information on how to logon to applications configured on a given machine (col. 4, lines 48-50, and Figure 2). The personal key manager (PKM) 24 contains information about users, systems and the passwords they use to logon (col. 4, lines 61-62, and Figure 2). During use, the user creates a target, defined as an application, server, or system which the user needs an id/password to logon, in the personal key manager (PKM) for each real target to which the user can logon (col. 5, lines 46-51). The logon coordinator 26 then substitutes given data from the PKM into substitution variables in the invocation strings returned from the CIM (col. 7, lines 11-17, and step 52 in Figure 6). The logon coordinator of Cohen next performs a matching operation for each PKM target entry to determine if there is a corresponding CIM entry (col. 7, lines 11-17). Thus, in Cohen, for each user that logs in to a system supported by a CIM, an id/password from the PKM is substituted into the invocation string for a target in the CIM. As such, Cohen actually requires a PKM for each target of a user, and does not disclose or suggest mapping different global user identifications to a same local user schema, as recited in claims 1, 22, and 43. Behera also does not disclose or suggest the above limitation, and therefore fails to make up the deficiency present

in Cohen. For this second reason, claims 1, 22, and 43, and their respective dependent claims, are believed allowable over Cohen, Behera, and their combination.

Claims 1, 22, and 43 also recite assigning the local user schema to the first user with a first user role, and assigning the local user schema to the second user with a second user role. Applicant agrees with the Examiner that Cohen does not disclose or suggest these limitations (as further clarified by the Examiner in the telephonic interview). According to the Office Action, col. 3 lines 38-39 of Behera allegedly disclose assigning the same local user schema at a network node to both a first user with a first user role and a second user with a second user role. However, the cited passage of Behera actually discloses three ways that a DSAdmin can grant users access privilege, none of which involves assigning a local user schema to a user wherein the same local user schema is also assignable to a second user with a different user role. In addition, to the extent that the “access privilege” in Behera is analogized as the claimed “local user schema,” Applicant submits that both terms “local user schema” and “privilege” are recited in claims 1, 22, and 43 to refer to different things, and therefore, cannot be considered to be one and the same within the context of the claims. Further, Applicant respectfully notes that Behera is directed toward a system that allows an administrator to manage access to directory information by specifying the particular directory information and the desired attributes of the users that are allowed access (col. 1, lines 65-67 - col. 2 lines 1-2). Behera describes granting users the same access privileges to directory information by granting access to a role and adding that role to the user’s roles (col 3 lines 38-45). Thus, Behera teaches how to grant access privileges to different users with a *same* role, and does not disclose or suggest users with different roles, much less, assigning the same mapped local user schema to different users with

different roles. For this third reason, claims 1, 22, and 43 are believed allowable over Cohen, Behera, and their combination.

Further, Applicant respectfully notes that the *same* local user schema is recited in the mapping steps and the assigning steps in claims 1, 22, and 43. As such, even if the alleged mapping of a user identification to the CIM (which is analogized as the local user schema in the Office Action) in Cohen were to be combined with the alleged assigning of the access privilege (which is analogized as the local user schema in the Office Action) in Behera, the combination only result in a process in which two different schemas are used, and would not result in a same schema being used in the mapping and assigning steps. For this fourth reason, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1, 22, and 43 are allowable over Cohen, Behera, and their combination.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, all claims are believed in condition for allowance. If the Examiner has any questions or comments regarding this amendment, please contact the undersigned at the number listed below.

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Respectfully submitted,
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